en P. M. on the 16th day of June, in the chartered steamer

United States, Lieutenant Commander R. W. Mende, Jr. commanding, in search of the brig Tacouy, one of the re

bel privateers which has lately been destroying vessels upon our coast. We were provided with five gone of long

range, quantities of ammunition and the crew of the Hat-teras, which so nobly cought the Alexand. At about

eleven P. M. we passed the hand and elevered cast-ward, hoping in this direction to hear of the where-abouts of the Tacory, as it was supposed that she had wended her way to destroy our fishermen upon the banks.

fothing of interest occurred until the morning of the 17th

commenced. One amusing thing occurred during this day which I cannot refrain from writing. Upon the boarding officer reaching the brig the captain

hailed him and said that he had the smallpox among his crew, and that he had not better come on board, and that he had only a small box on board, and if he wanted that he could have it. The truth

ing of the 18th instant, when we boarded the Norwegian

ining his papers we pulled away for a three maried schooner then in sight, which proved, upon our hauling

mizen masts. Pesired no assistance except a tow, which

suppose produced the carge of the brig.

Soon after we bearded the bark Henry, Wilson master, from Opoto, bound to New York, who renorted having seen a suspicious schooner to the eastward. At eleven P. M this day bearded the United States bark Tribity, one of the Beston fleet in search of the Tacony. We should have missed him had be not fired a gun at us, which caused us to suppose that some privateer was at work near at hand, and uson our nearing him and making our proper night signal, be simply burned blue lights. This misunderstanding and negiced nearly caused a fight with one of our own cruisers, for the New York vessels were provided with the naval signals and the lesson fleet were without them. Upon our bearding her one would have supposed her to have been a merchant vessel and not under naval

NEW YORK HERALD, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1863-THEFLE SHEET.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

Three New Rebel Privateers at Work.

OPERATIONS OF THE TACONY.

A Sidewheel Steamer and a Fleet of Pishermen Burned.

A Large Ship Destroyed by the Pirates.

The Ccean Lit Up by the Rebel Sea Devils.

HEAVY FIRING HEARD OFF CHATHAM

The Boston Merchants to Fit Out a Fleet.

\$10,000 Bounty Offered for the Capture of the Tacony, &c.,

Arrival of the Officers and Crew of the Ship Hyzantium and Bark Goodspeed. NTERESTING STATEMENTS OF CAPTAIN ROBINSON AND CAPTAIN DUNTON

The fishing schooner Florence, of Gloucester, Captain Gardner, arrived at this port last night from a fishing cruise of Nantucket, and reports on the 22d instant, at five o clock P. M., while on the banks, was boarded by the privateer Tacony, and bonded on conditions that she would receive on board the captains and crews of the chip Syzantium, Captain Robinson, and the bark Good speed, Captain Dunton, which vessels were captured previously and burned. Captain Gardner consented, and ght them safely to port. Captain Gardner reports that the day previous he saw three United States gun-boats, and was boarded by one. We subjoin the state nts of the captains of the Byzantium and Goodspeed -

TATEMENT OF CAPTAIN ROBINSON OF THE SHIP BAZANTIUM.

Sailed from London May 15, bound to New York. On une 20, latitude 41.30, longitude 65.30, was spoken by United States gunboat Blackstone, in search of a bark igged privateer. June 21, thirty miles E. S. E. from lantucket light boat, about four A. M., being hazy and nearly a calm saw a bark close alongside, who hoisted the American ensign and then fired a gun not shotted in a few moments she fired a shell close to the possible to escape, hove to; he then sent an armed boat dongside, when the officer in charge came on board and ed me that my vessel was a prize to the Confede were ordered down in the hold, when the captain requested me to make myself comfortable while I re-mained on board the privateer. In thirty minutes the um was in flames, when the privateer stood to the thward. At eleven A. M. saw two barks ahead-one latter proved to be the bark Goodspeed, of New York. A the privateer. At eight P. M. light breeze and oggy. Set the bark on fire, and then steered northeast il night. June 22, at ten A. M., thick, and light breeze from east southeast; captured schooler Marengo, and set her on fire. At five F. M. log lifted, and then saw twelve fishing vessels. Took the schooler Florence, captain Gardner, and bonded the vessel, releasing her on dition to take the prisoners on board to New York, were then sent on board the Fiorence, while the pris bout went in chase of others. The fishing ve seeing the bark and one)vessel alongside, supposed it to be prize, and came right to the bark. At nine P. M. three of them were on fire, viz —Elizabeth Ann, Thomas; Rufus hoate, and Ripple, Gearing. We then had seventy six paboard the Florence. At half past nine tue light was burning, and we were allowed to proceed to New York, wind at the time west northwest and light. Captain Reed, of the privateer, said that he did not seek

EMENT OF CAPTAIN DUNTON, OF THE BARK GOODSPEED. led from Londonderry May 20 for New York. ne morning of the 21st inst., being forty miles southeas easign flying. Stood for him. The wind was light from st , and loggy 48, oke him, and gave him his longlude. Shortly after saw a sail standing to the south, and me time discovered the American flag flying, ap parently requiring assistance, it being nearly calm. rounded to, and he at the same time hove to and sent his boat with armed men on board. I was then informed that my vessel was a prize to the Confederates, and to bog of clothes and go on board the bark took what I could get and proceeded on board the bank, which proved to be the Tacony, of Philadelphia, or "Florida No. 2." I was invited into the cabin, and the grew were sent below. I found to board Captain Robinson, of the ship Byzantfum. burnt that morning. The Goodspeed was in flames at The privateer then stood to northeast all light, and at ten A.M. of the 22d saw the fishing chooser Marengo, who e crew was also brought on board and the schooner burned. During this time there wa when we found ourselves in a flost of fishing vessels. Three of them were burned—schooners Elizabeth Ann, Captain Thomas, Rufus Choate, Captain Smith, and Ripple, Gearing. The schooner Florence, Captain Gard ner, was then captured and bonded, and we were all put board of her to proceed to New York. At nine P. M . being short of water, a portion of the men left at No Man's fand. We then proceeded to New York, where we arrived on the 26th.

troy the fishing vossels, but having drifted among decemed it his duty to burn thom.

A Privateer Destroying Vessels off Cape Sabie.

PORTLAND, Me., June 26, 1883. Fishing voisels arrived here report a large rebel steamer bark and a three masted schooner off Cape Sable, Nova Scotia, burning our fishing vessels. They spoke the ship for \$80,000, and was bound for New York, with the crows of three burned fishing versels.

More Privateers at Work.

PORLAND, Mc., June 28, 1863.
The schooler Julia Elens, from the Bay of Fundy, arrived to-day and reports a large steamer, a bark and a three-masted schooler at the month of the Bay, destroying vessels. They had burned the schooner Archer, of

GLOCKESTER, Mass., June 26, 1863.
The fishing schooner Vauguard has arrived here from

the Barke, and makes the following report:—
On Tuesday saw the schooner Wanderer, of Gloucester, on fire on the west end of Goorges. At the same time thirty schormen were in eight. Saw nothing of the pi-

Burning of a Side-Wheel Steamer.

Bosros, June 28, 1863. The schooner Vision, at Wellfleet, reports that on Tues day last, at three P. M., twelve miles south-southwest of the South Shoal Light, saw a side-wheel steamer of about seven hundred ions on fire. Remained by her until she sunk. Could not ascertain her name.

More of the Rebel Privateers.

YARMOUTH, N. S. June 26, 1863.
The packet schooner Monitor, from Boston, reports as

At twelve o'clock last night, thirty miles west by the water's edge, name unknown. She was still burning this morning saw a steamer standing southward partially change her course and speed two or three times. Saw a similar looking steamer on Wednesday, seventy miles east of Cape Ann, standing noutbeast.

GLOUCISTER, Cape Ann. June 26, 1883. The schooner Crusader has just arrived from the Fish-log Panks, and reports that on Thursday, at eleven A. M.

twenty five miles west southwest from Chatham, heard heavy firing, supposed to be from a United States gun boat, which passed here the evening previous

The Alabama and Georgia The reboi steamers Alabama and Georgia were still at Bahia on the 19th of May, conling from a British bark. The authorities had ordered them off: but there were no signs of their obeying the order when the brig St. Peter,

The Boston Merchants Offer a Bounty of \$10,000 for the Tacony.

day, decided to offer a bounty of \$10,000 for the capture of Florida No. 2, and will despatch an armed vessel in puroit to-morrow or next day. [By letter to Eliwood Valter, Fsq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters.]

The Boston Merchants and the Pri-

The Boston Merchants and the Privaters.

A meeting of the merchants and underwriters of Boston was held at the office of the China Mutual Insurance Company on Thursday afterpoon, to consider what action should be taken by them in view of the ravages committed by the rebel pirates.

Mr. Alpheus lardy stated that he had heard from merchants and others so often that if the mercantile interest were allowed to manage the matter the Tacony would soon be captured that he had sent a despatch to the Secretary of the Navy, from whom had been received the following, which allowed the commission and equipment of as many versels as the merchants would furnish.—

Any vessel you may wish to send out for the special per-

Mr. Hardy said he had seen the Commodors and ascer-tained that he had received instructions corresponding with the statements in this despatch. He has been sup-plied with all the necessary authority to commission such vessels as the merchants might offer, and to furnish them with any amount of munitions of war. The officers se-lected by the merchants would receive his immediate sanction.

lected by the merchants would receive his immediate sanction.

After consultation a committee of five, consisting of Mesers. Alpheus Hardy, R. B. Forbes, Osbora Howes, F. Nickerson and George H. Rogers, were appointed by the meeting, with full powers to offer a reward or charter a vessel and raise the necessary subscription.

Captain R. B. Forbes, with his accustomed liberality, said he would be one of four to purchase a vessel at the Charlestown Navy Yard and divide the same into shares of sixteenths or twentiethe at some future time.

A subscription paper was circulated pledging the subscribers to give the sames sitt against their names, either for a reward or for the purpose of chartering any vessel that might be needed. It was generally signed by the individuals presons, comprising many representatives of insurance offices. Messrs. William Ferkins, R. B. Forbes and several other persons subscribed \$1,000; Merchants' Insurance Company, \$5,000; New England Insurance Company, \$5,000; Wew England Insurance Company, \$5,000; Wew Fingland Insurance Thomes Woodward, of Gloucester, Captain John H. Weich, which has lately made a voyage to Surinam and back in

Statement of Captain Thomas, of the Schooner Elizabeth Ann.

Captain A. C. Thomas, of the fishing schooner Eliza-beth Ann, one of the victims of the Tacony, has arrived in Boston. Captain Thomas makes the following state

Description of the Tacony. a Perry of the brig Umpire, whose ve

Captain Perry of the brig Umpire, whose vessel was burned by the Tacony, alias Florida No. 2, says that she is far from being a formidable vessel. On the water she appears about four hundred tons, although ber register is less. Outside she is black her copper when on an even keel is telow the line of flotation, and will form an excelient mark to know her by. There is a gap in her cut-water below the bobstays, which may be seen twe mites distant with a glass. She is a full rigged park has three jibs and a feretoquinast staysall, in intopmast staysall and mirentopmast staysall. She also carries twe royals, and all the other easis peculiar to a bark.

The had a poon extending to the main hatchway, a louise accound the foremast, and an open topgullant forecastle. Her waist is quite deer, as she is only a single dock vessel. There is a netting around the cuttine of use poor; she has only one quarter bout, and the longboat is stowed amidships, both myp. These details will enable any seminan to recognize her easily.

The Lapwing Heard From. The Lendon Globe of June 12, has the following in re-

lation to the Lapwing, a tender to the Florida; lation to the Lapwing, a tender to the Florida.—
A setter written by Canan Dyer, of the ship Kate Dyer, which arrived at Antwerp on the 8th inst., states that the vessel was captured by the bark Lapwing, but itimately released on giving a bond for \$40,000. At the time of the capture the Kate Dyer was on ber voyage from Calao to Antwerp. The Lapwing is described as a very face looking bark, mounting eight guns and manned by a crew of about forty men. The now cruiser formerly belonged to Beston, and was captured by the privateer Florida on the 27th of March last. The Lapwing at the time of hot capture was under the command of Captain Bolger, and bound from Boston to Catawia.

THE SEARCH FOR THE PRIVATEERS.

The naval excitement is not yet abated, and at various points vesse's are being despatched with all possible haste. The steamers Ericason, Honduras, Governor Buck-lugham, Star of the South have been despatched already, and the sailing bark D. Colden Murray was being fitted

last evening to go out.

The United States, which arrived yesterday morning.

will leave at an early hour this morning, via the Sound, in search of the Incony.

At Boston the steamers Houqua, Iron Age, Admiral Du-pont, Expounder and Daniel Webster have been sent off, while the schoolship Massachusetts, revenue cutter Morris and the schooler Thomas Woodward are to go also. From Newport the sloop-of-war John Adams (practice

ip), is to have immediate despatch. She will be com-inded by Lientenant Commander E. P. Lull, of the Navai Academy. The steamer Shattuck is to be sent from Provincetown

in quest of the pirate.

The steaming Young America and one other vessel has gone from Philadelphia.

The gunbeat United States, Lieutenant Commander R.

W. Mende. Jr., arrived at the Navy Yard yesterday morning at nine o'clock from a cruise in search of the rebel privateer Tacony. The following is a list of her oilicers:

Lisuignani Commander-R. W. Meado, Jr.

Acting Volunteer Lisuienant and Executive Officer-H. M.

Acting Ensign—J. H. Moffat.
Acting Engineer—A. Oeben.
Acting Master's Mate—U. Kearney.

Our Navat Correspondence.

UNITED STATES STRANGE UNITED STATES, June 26, 1863. The United States in Search of the Pirates-Interesting Detoile of Her Founge, de. fe. We left the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, about half-part

was lest to the sight, and even after anxious eyes watched her aloft. Her carno was worth, upon a rough ethnute, \$750,060. From that hour outsi the present cotton has been untermeet in the thoughts of aft on board. On the 22d we boarded the Rersian bark Antita, from West indies, bound to Greenock; 23d, boarded one English schooner on the 24th, the English brig La Cayenoo, from New York for Anx Cayes; American brig Hautle Emery, from Portland, bound to Manazanilla, and the Emery, from Portland, bound to Manazanilla, and the Pasien brie Lesolute, from New York, bound to Manazanilla, and the Pasien brie Lesolute, from New York, bound to Manazanilla, and the Pasien brie Lesolute, from New York for St Thomas. On the 25th branded the American bark Aberdeon, from Philadelphia for St Thomas, with coal for surremment. We arrived at Sandy Hook this morning at seven o'clock having taken a pilot from pilotboat No. 18, and steamed an to the Navy Yara for coal and orders.

The I safed States was built by R. & C. Foillion, in New York, in the spring of 1862. Ele is two hund ed and toe feet long, thirty-two feet beam and sixteen feet deep. She is nine hundred and seventy-eight tous burthen, has been mich sufficiently strong to be converted into a gauboot without much expense to the government, and, being remarkably fast, is well salapted for an off shore-cruiser, in search of privateers and blockade runners. She has rus during her absence some cupition hundred milco, and has overhaulded some twenty vis sail of different classes. She is commanded by Capt. William Pomel, who was for some time a favortic captain in the Southern lines. The United States is at present owned by Wakeman, Dimon & Co., of New York, and has been since she was launched in the employ of the government.

stowed amidships, both in up. Those details will enable any seaman to recognize her easily.

She is armed with a single brase twelve-pounder smooth bore gun, and is manned by twenry liritish beach-combors and two rebel officers. Her commander's named william Reed, formerly of the United States navy. Her entire armament is mounted on the puop, as the most conspicuous piace, to act as a scarcerow.

The cautains of the fishermen give the following additional description of the Tacony.—She is painted black; copper bottomed, the copper appearing above water; there is a white moulding on her stern, an eagle, and American flag below the eagle. Her sails were very old and rasty looking.

Yesterday was the third and last day of the racing meeting on the Centreville course. The day was so unfaverable and threatening in the morning that we were not surprised to see a very small attendance. Indeed the rain menced to descend, although not beavily, about the hour announced for the commencement of the races, and continued all the afternoon. The first race was for three year olds, two mile heats, and although Loti, Southerner and Fieet wing were entered, the owners of the two latter were afraid to start them against Mr. Clay's horse, and

the latter contered over the course alone for the purse. The second race was for a 3200 purse, given by the pro-prieter, mile heats, best three in five, for all ages. The entries were Gray Don, Bill Davis and Mamona, but the two latter only came to the post. The long odds of \$100 to \$5 were bet on Mamona's winning, and she justified the confidence reposed in her by doing so in three straight

This terminated the New York spring meeting, and the result has shown that racing, in the hands of any private geatleman, however enterprising or well known he may be on the turf, can never flourish to the North until it is taken in hand by an association of gentlemen to whom ontiny and expense at the commencement is a matter of secondary consideration. Capt, Moore has afforded us a splendid programme of sport at this meeting, and has realized all his promineer, by giving us the best race and time ever witnessed on the Northern turf; yet his enterprive has been, pecuniarily speaking, unsuccessful. Until we have a renewal of the old regime of the Jockey Cub, when such prominent men as the Coles, Joneses, Stevenses, Livingstons, and otherest took a warm and deep interest in the apprise of the turf, we can scarcely hope to see racing flourish as it ought to do in the Northern States.

States.

The stables of horses from Kentucky that have run here and at Philadelphia will now proceed to Saratoga, where the race meeting commences on the 2d of August, under the management of John Morrissey. Some of the Canadian stables will also join them there, and run for the high prizes offered.

PASHION PLEASURE GROUNDS-TROTTING. FRIDAY, June 26-March \$260, mile heats, best three in

dred to twenty; but after the golding had won the first heat the betting changed rapidly, and he became the 'a verite at the same quotations that the mare brought at the beginning. The mare withing the second heat, another change took place, the edds hereaving in her favor as the race progressed. She won the last three heat eleverly.

The surrepulates between lian Mace, Lady Sherman and eleverly.
The surrequiakes between Dan Mace, Lady Sherman and
Lady Morraon was postposed on account of the raje.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

THE MAILS OF THE CANADA

Secretary Seward and the Czar on Non-Intervention.

Lord Palmerston's Opinion of Rebel Independence.

Lee's Invasion Anticipated in England.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

EFFECTS OF THE TRIUMPH AT PUEBLA.

Marriage of the Due de Chartres to th Princess Prancoise d'Orfeans.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS OF RUSSIA

THE SOURCE OF THE NILE,

resterday evening. Our European files, correspondence and special telegrams are dated to the 13th of June, and contain the following very interesting details of the tele-grapic advices from Newfoundland, published in the HERALD last Wednesday, after the Canada passed Care

The Court of Queen's Bench (London) has discharge the rule for a criminal information obtained by Earl Car-digan against Lieutenant Colonel Calthurpe. The Lord Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, said be had no doubt the statement in Lieutenant Colonel Calthorpe's kava charge" was a libel, but it seemed that everything

The Most Rev. Archbishop of Cashel, Ireland, has ad thanking him for a contribution of £750, appropriated to diocese of Philadelphia for the relief of the distress in Ireland. The Archbishop says:-This is another of the many proofs your noble American people have given of their sympathy for the people of this country whenever our wants or our sufferings appealed to your generosity. . to shame. It is a represch to them for their cruel neglect of our people. To you, my lord, and to your clergy and people, I beg to offer our heartfelt thanks for the efforts you and they have made to relieve our present distress and I devoutly hope that the bie sings of peace may ence again and soon smile upon your land of plenty, and that it may long continue to be what God and nature intended. It to be—the harpy land of the West.

A despatch from Berlin of the 13th of June

The Spenersche Zeiting of to-day publishes a private letter from Vienna, dated the 16th in t., staring that it is positively announced that the Emperor Francis Joseph will visit the King of Prussia at Carlsbad towards the

Reliable intelligence from a private s urce states that Count Spouneck, well known as a most efficient adminisrator and financier, who formerly beld the portfolio of hance, will accompany King George to Greece, and re

At Plackwall (England), the Pervenetz-an iron-plat ficating battery of 2,311 sons and thirty guns—has bee already completed and launched.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

A despatch from St. Petersburg, dated on the 13th of nume—the day the Canada sailed from Queenstoun—says:—the Journal de St. Petersburg of to day publish as despatch dated June 4, addressed by Prince Gortchakoff to Mr. Clay, expressing the Emperor's satisfaction at the reply of Mr. Seward to the proposal of France to join the diplomatic intervention in favor of Poland. The despatch concludes as follows:—"Such facts draw closer the tends of sympathy between Russia and America. The Emperor Know hou to appreciate the frames with which Mr. Securd maintains the principle of non-intervention."

Incide hou to appreciate the firmners with which Mr. Senard maintains the principle of non sincervention."

[From the Bunday (London) Times, June 14.]
It is amusing to see Mr. Seward count ing with the government of Russian on the Pollon question. The American Secretary, as our readers are aware, was invited by France to co-operate with other Powers in appealing to the Czar on behalf of the unhappy race who are so gallantly and so desporately fighting for their liberty. Mr. Seward did not exactly see it. He fell back on the doctrine and the habit of non it tervention. At the same time, however, he did not 'orget to awow his confidence in the Emperor, who, said he, "will receive the ap-

The Siave Trade and Rebel Independence in the House of Commons, on the 11th of January

The Siawe Trade and Rebel Independence. In the House of Commons, on the 11th of Jane, Mr. Communat asked the Urist Lord of the Treasury whether the effects which have been made hither to by the British nation for the suppression of the African stace trade might not with advantage be extended to the continent of America, and whether the time had not at leggth arrived when it becomes the duty of her Majesty's government to enter into friendly negotiations with the federal government of the United States for the purpose of concerting measures for the gradual but total suppression of the slave trade in the Confederate States. Lord Patagrams—My honorable friend is aware that the federal government have concluded a treaty with the government of her Majesty giving a mutual right of search, for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade carried on under the federal fig. The Confederate States have pa sed a late which renders the slave trade highly point, but my honorable friend must be aware that the federal government have no relations as present with those States—except relations of war—which would permit any intercourse with reference to a mutual arraegement such as that to which his question points. I may add that, as her Majesty's government have not get aknowledged the independence of the Confederate States, and that independence of the Confederate States, and that independence of being established in a usy which would justify our interference, nor daybonation communications can take place between us and takes States. If, however, in the course of time, things should alter, we should hope the Confederate States. established in a now which consider interpretations not being alphanatic communications can take place between at any deposition of the place between at any should alter, we should hope the Confederate States, if they should succeed in establishing their independence, would enter into arrangements on the subject of the slave trade similar to those which the federal government has concluded. Giver, hear?

Mr. Connenas—The question I asked was whether her Majesty's government might not enter into communications with the federal States for the suppression of the slave trade.

Lord Palmartov—I thought I answered that question when I stated that the federal government have no resistions at present with the Confederate States, ave relations of war—a fact which of course would render useless any action such as that to which my honorable friend refers.

tried refers.

Lee's Invasion Anticipated in Emgland. [From the London Army and Navy Gazette, June 13.]

• There is an uneary sensation at the North They fear that Lee is really going to act on the aggreeave. It would disconcert Gen. Halleck very materially if Washington were taken, but that is, in our opinion, not so be accomplished by a direct effect. The occupation of the Northern capital would, indeed, irritate the citizans of the free rates to an immense number of speaches, prodictions meetings, research exertions to capture the Irish and German population and suitst them in the service: it would also, no doubt, swell the ranks of the Inton armes, and stir up the blood of the many incest and brave Americans who tink it is essential to their freedom and hampiness that their Union should exist up in the local of the many incest and brave Americans who tink it is essential to their freedom and hampiness that their Union should exist up in Popuse of the South would open the eyes of the Pennsylvania. New York and Roston capitalists—may more, it would open the roads to the close which supply the means for carrying on the war by which they thrive and fatter. Such a story of itempta, according to the variety of the provided by Europe clae. General Lee was not increasing the investigation of the provided and markety presents, to carry the war into the cuercy's counter that with the object which led him across the Pot may contain a which they are will then assume a most interesting appeal.

Navni Seizure of Nentraje. the House of Common on the Jish less orke gays notice that on Friday next he will

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Rapoleon's Triumph and Policy.

[From the London Times, June 13.]

The siere of Puebla, which has just ended a great success to the French arms, has been one of it most memorable military events on the American convent. Although the Mexican war is cast into the shaby the magnitude of the context in the Angle-Saxon r gious of North America, yet it must have a larking inglence on one of the most important countries in the mori in itself the war is remarkable enough. France he ent across the ocean a powerful army, while is fighting its way to the Mexican capital und difficulties that might deter a lets adventurous proposition of the middle trubbe and many disappointment after lesses by fever and choles, and the sword of the middle of last month were ready to march on the middle of last month were ready to march on the middle of last month were ready to march on the middle of last menth were ready to march on the middle of last menth were ready to march on the middle of last menth were ready to march on the middle of last menth were ready to march on the middle of last menth were ready to march on the middle of last menth were ready to march on the middle of last menth were ready to march on the middle of last menth were ready to march on the middle of last menth were ready to first the first the tempt and general, and the spell of constant success whether the most determined and determined read the middle predent to one of the ment decreased and determined read the process.

mexico to be Liberated and South Americans.

Mexico to be Liberated and South America Improved.

1 * Have our armies ever been known to fail under the wail of any town, whether called 'ampelona, Sebastopol, Magenta. or Soferino? Victory everywhere attends the three colors, and yletry is ever rendered valuable by those progressive principles which exist in our character as in our national traditions. Those principles which guided our generous policy in Italy will open to Merico a new era of praperity and grandeter. The Mexican nation is not with Jouracy; it endures his yoke, and trembles before his myrmidons, but the day of deliverance is at hand; let Tampico, Sonora, Mexico and Monterey learn the fail of Puebla, that rampact of a grasping despot, and the whole country will rise as one must be welcome our soldiers. The Roman legions, on their return from those distant expeditions in which their engles marched to conquest and to the deliverance of nations, gave to the Scipics, Fabiuses or Casans glorious surnames which history has handed down to ater ages. Mexico, in her graitude, reserves a like glory for the name of him who shall have delivered her; she will call him the Lib rator.

[From the Paris Monde, June 13.]

mane of him who shall have delivered her; she will call him the Lib verton.

[From the Paris Monde, June 13.]

From the Paris Monde, June 13.]

From the Paris Monde, June 13.]

The Assicans have defaded themselves with courage, and everything shows that General Forey have the whole question of the carmaign. The Mexican army has lest its best troops, and cannot henceforth ofter any serious obstacle to the French. Whether we go to Mexico, or whether we spare the Mexicans the anneyance of seeing their capital occupied, we are prepared to realistic plant which had been conceived when we sent an army to Mexico. If our victory has been attended with labur, it leaves us in Mexica, with a more imposing 6 rec. The material rejord which had been given by the English formula are thus contradicted in the mest striking manner. France will learn with legitimate pride this trium, he for a runs in se distant an enterprise, and which has been represented by many pe sons as surrounded with his born represented by many pe sons as surrounded with his born represented by many pe sons as surrounded with his born represented by many pe sons as aurounded with infantial car influence from which we one hit of derive an advantage for France and in the interest of the American quilibrium.

Agreeable Effects of the News.

[Paris (June 10) correspondence of the London Globe.]

The triumphal battery on the invalides esplanade intimates to Paris the fall of Puebla and the capture of its agresson. Half the city is ignorant of the news, which has only been published, not over conspicuously, in the Mont ear. The effect of there things, if reliable, must be that the areat to an which was on the tagis yesterday will either be obtained with much less difficulty or will not be wanted. Telegrams will most likely flash to the scaperts, and the expenses of a war which was conting France at the rate of a million france a day will be stepped by electric touch. M. Fould will strike away whole columns of supplementary figures from his estimates. Due de Morny will feel intense relief, for an early session will not be required to voic turther war funds. Count for-signy will foreive himself for the error he committed in the stain of the five Mexican consuls. M. Drough de Linguist's forget his unruccessful American our target. M. Rouland hold out a hand of friendship to the bishops, and the War Minister, Marshai Randon, not be replaced by Marshai Neil.

General Forcy and the Inhabitants of Puebla.

In the English House of Commons on the 10th of June, Mr. Lova asked the Under Secretary of State for Forcign Affairs if the statement of James L. Hart was correct, viz:—"The Vice Consuls of the United States of me ica and of Prussia have retired from the French camp (at Fuebla), and have been unsuccessful in their missi in in asking that the women and children might be allowed to leave the beleaguered city," and whether any representative of Great British took part in such mission or remonstrance.

Mr. Layan said her Maissivia measurement had a city of the control of t

Mr. LAYARD said her Majesty's govern ormation on the subject.

Will Napoleon Retire!
[From the Manchester Examiner, June 13.]
It is reported in Paris that orders have been sent to the seaports to surpend the fitting out of the reinforcements feesilized for Mexico. A logic is expressed, both among the public and in the journals, that the victory observable will be most the proundwork of incertations which will put out the proundwork of incertations which will put out the proundwork of incertation, but it has long been stated that the French people were heartly sick of the Maxicus Dusinett. Louis Navioleon has been congratulated on his success by the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussix. The evening journals of Paris assert, however, that the order for reinforcements will be maintained. Will Napolcon Retire!

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

CRACOW, June 13, 1862.

The insurgent leader Broniewski has met with a considerable success at Nagoszew, in the Palatinate of Hock. In Lithuania an engagement (avorable to the insurgents as taken blees at Olicinatio, new Kowno.

Governor Nuravieff has committed new atrocities, naving caused the Abbo Zamecki and the landowner Le-kowicz to be abot and the Tolish chief Colysto to be

having caused the Abbo Zamecki and the landowner Le-kowicz to be shot and the Toish chief Colysko to be hung.

[Schart's Telegrams (special) to the Naw York Herald).

St. Perrandents, June 9, 1863.

The discontent must be wide surend, if we judge from the fact that the Municipal Council of Moscow have requested permission, through the Burgomaster, Prince Schorbutan, to form a civic guard. Mossow is also the seat of the secret Russian Central Committee, the composition of which resembles that of the Poish Revolutionary Committee, and is constructed on the decimal system. It consists of ten members, each of whom has ten substitutes, and each of these substitutes has ten others, and so on to the last person initiated, who has his substitute. In case of the arrest or death of all the ten members at the same time, they are replaced immediately by the substitutes.

The agistion is increasing to such an extent and leffollowed with such success, that a revolution may break out within a ten months.

The semi-official Northern Bee admits, in its correspondence from the seat of war in Poland, that dying sheets of an insurrectionary character are sent through the post, not only in the Westers, but also in the Eastern provinces of Russia proper. In the country watered by the Volga and its adjustice emissaries engaged in the diatribution of a forged manifest of the Cast have been arrested.

rivested.

It is singular to observe how our government, in the immense armament we are new preparing, follow in the steps of the American and English governments. Thus, Meeves Mitchell, from shipbuilders at Newcastle-upon-Tyne (England), are constructing here at St. Petersburg for our government an enormous from placed atteam râm. The iron plates have been insported from England, and many English workmen are employed in the construction of this vessel. Two steam tenders, intended for the Hlack Sea, are also being constructed on the Tyne for the Russian government, and a large flat bottomed steamer for the navigation of the Volga will be launched almost immediately.

MARRIAGE OF ROYAL EXILES.

The Due de Chartres Married to the Princeas Francoise d'Orienns.

(From the Louden Times, June 12.]

This increating family alliance was concluded yesterday by the coronoma of marriage, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic church, in the chapet of St. Rephael, at Kingston-upon-Thames. The occarion being strictly rivate and domestic, no invitations were issued by the royal amily either in France or Engiand. This did not, however, prevent a numerous gathering of a tached friends of the house of Orienns, many of whom came aportaneously from France to offer their affectionate respect to the youthful Prince and Princess. The presence on the members of the dictomatic corps representing huropean sovereigns at the Court of St. James was a graceful tribute to the virtue and position of the royal exists, while the personal congrationism subsequently tendered at Charemont by the kinglian royal family was the highest compliment that could have been researed to their dignity and worth.

The scattered members of the distinguished family have been assembling at Charemont for simulary purity have been assembling at Charemont for simulary purity. The Duile de Montsonser arrived from Madrid on Satur day last, his dochous laving its on prevented from accompanying him only from lighting to boar the fatigue of the royang. Ber Royal High one the Puchem of Saxe-

Coburg, accompanied by her two sons, the Prince Augustus and Philippe, reached Clarencest on Tuesday, and on the following day his Royal Highness Prince Philip of Wurtemburg joined the family circle.

The chopel of St. Raphnel, at Kingston, was built by a gentleman bearing that name, whose memory survives associon the few individuals who had the temerity to attack O'Counell on a question of private arrangement. The interest manifested in the neighborhood of Clarencel text and the temerity to attack O'Counell on a question of private arrangement. The interest manifested in the neighborhood of Clarencel text and the temperature of the bridal party at the chapel. From the entrance gate to the porch the chances of bad weather were provided against by a covered way, within which were stationed the children of St. Raphnel's whool, bearing basicets filled with rose leaves wherewith to strew the bridal way.

The company provided with tickets for the chape he gan to arrive at ten o'clock, and in less than half an hour the edifice was fully occupied in every part, except that small portion reserved for the royal narriv.

The members of the Orleans family arrived about halfpast ten o'clock. The Duchess of Saxe-Coburg was the first to enter the chapel, accompanied by her sons, the Princes Philippe and Augustus. The luke de Nemours, with his daughters, the Princesen Marguerite and Blauche d'Orleans, followed, and the Duke and Duchess Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar and the Prince of London and June the form of the Chapel was marked by a visible received the greeting of his friends with rehal bonkens, and awaited at the alfar the approach of his bride.

Freschily both young princes returned to the porch to receive their wear-alle relative, the Querie Maria Amelie whose entrance into the chapel was marked by a visible sensation, all present rishes from their seat to pay howaits, and awaited at the alfar the approach of his bride.

whose entrance into the chapel was marked by a visible sersation, all preent risins from their sears to par homage to her fillustrious presence. Her Majesty advanced with dignified step up the control also. In ming on the arm of the young bridgeroom, and supported by the Count de Paris, the organ swelling forth a melodious volentary for reaching the attar the queen and the Count de Paris knell in devotion for a few moments, and then took their appointed places in front of the altar.

The queen was attended by the Marchioness de Beauvoir and the Countess d'Huist, ladies of henor to her Majesty, and by the Marquis de Beauvoir and General Count Domas, gentlemen in waiting.

Precisely at eleven o'clock the bish as and priests left the altar to meet the approaching bride, who, accompanied by her pa ents, the Prince and Princess de Join ville, arrived from Claremont.

Precisely at eleven o'clock the bish is and priects left the altar to meet the approaching bride, who, accompanied by her pa ents, the Prince and Princess de Joinville, arrived from Chiermont.

Kneeling at the altar, the youthful pair listened attentively to the religious exhortation addressed to them by the listop of Southwark, who, in a tew brief and appropriate words, led their attention to the venerable relative whose presence graced their nuptials, and whose example he exhorted them to emulate.

At the close of this address the Prince and Princess were admitted within the altar rails, when the bishop demanded who gave each to the other. The Prince de Joinville answered for his daughter, and the Count de Paris for his brother, the youthful pair coch acknowledging their response by a protound obetsance. The mutual plighting of troth followed, after which the Prince and Princess retired from the siltar, and ag in kneeling in front of the rails received the benediction of the bishop.

The bride and bridegroom, with the Count de Paris and the Prince de Joinville, now enfered the sacristy, where the usual record of martiage was skined and duly attested. On their reappearance in the chasel a musical mass was performed, at the close of which the royal party returned to Chiremont.

Meantime the ladies of the neighborhood had been permitted to assemble in the grounds, and on the stops beneath the portico of the mansion, where a number of heautiful children, each carrying bosquots of choice flowers, awaited the return of the bridai party. The bride's approach to the house was headed by a royal salute from a battery of guns, manned by an imprompticory of artillery men, composed of young trademen of the neighborhood, and when the young couple alignited they were affectionately greeted by the assembled special of the princesses fleena and Louise arrived, having posted acres from Windsor Castle. The Princesses were received to the drawing room, where they effered their warm congratuations to the newly wested pair.

The D

de Jouville.

Towards the close of the dejeuner the health of the newly married pair was touchingly proposed by the venerable Queen herself, who, with glass in hand, arrested general attention by emphatically calling upon her guests to respond to the toast, "A la sante du Duc et de la Duchess de Chartres." The illustrious party instantly respended to the appeal, rising from their seats and greeting the young couple with every mark of affectionate esteem.

when the egener was concented, the Prince and Princes of Wales, and other members of our Royal fa-mily, took an affectionate leave of the Duke and Buchess de Chartres, and presently afterwards departed on their return to London. At four o'clock the newly wedded Prince and Princess bade farewell to their illustrious relatives, and left Clare-mont en route for Scotland.

The Source of the Nile.

TO THE ENTOR OF THE LONDON TIMES.
Although it is evident from the first paragraph in letter addressed to you on "The Source of the Ni which appeared in your journal of yesterday, the writer had a due admiration of the labors of Si and Grant, yet the public may be led to undervalue i great achievement by the last paragraph of that let where the writer states "that the tries course of the was accurately defined more than a century and n ago."

where the writer states "that the tree source of the Nice was accurately defined more than a century and n half ago."

This statement is, however, completely set aside by the very quotation which Mr. Noyes makes from Bowen so old Complete System of Geography, is which the lane Zambre, or his source of the Nile, is ind down as extending from 4 degrees to 11 degrees south latitude.

Now all the waters occupying that position, including the Lake Tanganyika of Burton and Spake, are known to flow southwards; the watershed between Noyth and South Africa in that meridian having been happily defined.

The representation, therefore, of water flowing norths wards to form the Nile, from the lake laid down in Bowen's old map, is one of those errors which actual observation has swept away.

It is enough to repeat what I stated in my anniversary address (see the Finer, May 25), that the northern end of Lake Victoria Nyanza extends to about half a degree north of the Ecuator: while its acuthern end, reaching to about three and a half degrees south latitude, nowhere attains the northern parallel of the late of Bowen.

I cannot now occupy space in your valuable fournal byshowing how long geographers have been acquainted with native accounts of the extension of a great lake in the heart of Africa. Cooley—so good at authority on African geography—has told us that more than three conturies have elapsed since that fact was well known to the Portugues on both sides of Africa. Again, Colonel Sir Henry James refers me to a map more than 1,000 years old (published in Leiewells "Geographie du Moyen Ago"), copied by order of the Caliph Almamoun in S.3, and on which the Equator with an island in it, the longitude being 32 degrees 40 minutes E.

The value, however, of all these old maps had never

source of the Nile is made to eaue from a lake on the Equator with an island in it, the longitude being 32 degrees 40 minutes E.

The value, however, of all these old maps had never been tested by the actual researches of Europeaus, and the great problem, therefore, remained to be selved, as it has been by Speke and Grant.

I will only add that I was recently informed by telegram from Alexandria that Captains Speke and Grant were to leave that port on the 4th of June, and may here fore be expected to reach Southampton on the 17th inst., soon after which, it is hoped, they will be present at a special extra meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, which will be assembled in honor of their great expicit I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

BEIGRAYE SCALE, June 3.

England and Japan.

BRITISH PREFARATIONS FOR WAR.
The British Charge d'Affairs in Japan delivereu en the
6th of April, to the government of the Tycoon, in
the form of an ultimatum, a statement of the
cutrages of last June and September committed on British
subjects. The terms consisted of a large pecuniary indemnity to the sufferen or their surviving relativer, and
the trial and the capital puntahment of the murderers of
Eichardsee.

Richardson.

The to the 20th of April no answer had been given, and great excitement existed among the European community at Yokahama. Colonel Neale had warned British subjects to be on their guard, and means for an early retreat to the alipping by the boats of merchant ressels had been organized, in addition to the aid that would be given by the men-of-war.

The Theta Belta Chi Fratezuity. The Thete Delta Chi Fratezzatey. The members of this well known onlege frate were again in session at the Astor House yesterday, delegations were present from all the most flouri Northern colleges. Owing to the continuance of the bellion to delegate were present from the colleges ated throughout the Southern States. A large number were in attendance. The custoration and phem were not delivered in congequent the terroins who were self-delivered in congequent the terroins who were elected to those honors having an idealy called away to assist in the degance of Pon vania, their native state. The Convention adjourned its last evening.